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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/435,377	05/05/95	CLERON	P1525/112007

CESARI AND MCKENNA  
30 ROWES WHARF  
BOSTON MA 02110

LM21/0305

EXAMINER  
CALDWELL, P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2755	#13

DATE MAILED: 03/05/98

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
08/435,377

Applicant(s)  
Cleron et al

Examiner  
Patricia Caldwell

Group Art Unit  
2755



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Dec 15, 1997

☒ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some\* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been  
☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

Art Unit: 2755

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to amendment received 12-15-97. Claims 1-20 are pending in application 08/435377.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed

Art Unit: 2755

invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103, the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 C.F.R. §1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of potential 35 U.S.C. §102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claims 1-5, 7-15, 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Duggan et al (US 5 584 035) in view of Norr, Henry, "Cyberdog could be a breakthrough if it's kept on a lease", MacWeek, Vol. 8, Number 45, p. 50, 14 November 1994 .

Art Unit: 2755

As per independent **claim 1**, Duggan et al disclose the invention as claimed :

Duggan et al disclose an extensible and replaceable layered component computing arrangement for providing services directed to information available on computer networks (distributed object based system), operating system (12) [column 4, line 43 through column 5, line 2].

Duggan et al disclose a software component architecture layer (object software 24 in which objects are contained and the the contained information can be comprised of various formats, including text and images) coupled to an operating system and defining a plurality of computing components ( container objects) [column 5, line 25 through column 6, line 4].

However, Duggan et al do not explicitly teach a network component layer for creating network navigation components configured to search and obtain information available on computer networks.

Norr discloses network navigation components configured to search and obtain information on the computer networks (suite of OpenDoc components with networking and communications capabilities including Internet browsing tools) [first page of enclosed copy of article].

Art Unit: 2755

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Duggan et al to include the retrieval functions as taught by Norr to enable users to locate information locally and remotely and to embed this information directly into documents.

As per claim 2, Duggan et al do not explicitly disclose an computing arrangement wherein the network navigation components are objects and the network component layer comprises application programming interfaces delivered in the form of objects in a class hierarchy.

Norr discloses an environment wherein the network navigation components are objects and the network component layer comprises application programming interfaces in a class hierarchy (suite of OpenDoc components with networking and communications capabilities) [middle of first page of enclosed copy of article].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the system as taught by Duggan et al by implementing the

Art Unit: 2755

application programming interfaces that are delivered in the form of objects in a class hierarchy because it would provide the system of Duggan et al with an improved capability of an interface for network communications.

As per **claim 3**, Duggan et al as modified by Norr teach an application programming interface which includes a first class [Norr: suite of OpenDoc components having network and communications capabilities; first page of enclosed copy of article].

As per **claim 4**, Duggan et al as modified by Norr teach an application programming interface which includes a second class [Norr : connection capabilities as software components; first page of enclosed article, last paragraph].

As per **claim 5**, Duggan et al as modified by Norr teach a means for spawning the stream object (linking) [Duggan : column 8, line 50 through column 10, line 12].

As per **claim 7**:

Duggan et al disclose an extensible and replaceable layered component computing arrangement for providing services directed to information available on computer

Art Unit: 2755

networks (distributed object based system), operating system (12) [column 4, line 43 through column 5, line 2].

Duggan et al teach a processor [col. 12, lines 20-21].

Duggan et al disclose a software component architecture layer (object software 24 which includes objects which are contained and the contained information is comprised of various data formats, such as text and images) coupled to an operating system and defining a plurality of computing components (container objects) [column 5, line 25 through column 6, line 4].

However, Duggan et al do not explicitly teach a network component layer for creating network navigation components configured to search and obtain information available on computer networks.

Norr discloses network navigation components configured to search and obtain information on the computer networks (suite of OpenDoc components with networking and communications capabilities including Internet browsing tools) [first page of enclosed copy of article].



Art Unit: 2755

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Duggan et al to include the retrieval functions as taught by Norr to enable users to locate information locally and remotely and to embed this information directly into documents.

As per **claim 8**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach a means for embedding components having mixed data types and formats (embedding extracts from anywhere on a global network ) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy, fourth paragraph of text ].

As per **claim 9**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach application programming interfaces (windows interface software 14, windows software 22) [Duggan : column 4, lines 62-63; column 5, lines 21-24 ].

As per **claim 10**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach means for constructing a network navigation component representing a resource available on the computer network

Art Unit: 2755

(objects, icons) [Duggan : column 5, lines 25-65; column 7, lines 3-7; column 11, lines 19-40].

**As per claim 11:**

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach network navigation component that implements a protocol (http implemented by clicking on Web link) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, sixth paragraph of full text].

**As per claim 12:**

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach network navigation components providing additional functionalities (extension of Internet-based data presentation) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy, fifth paragraph of text ].

**As per claim 13:**

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach a computing part having a viewing editor and data content (windows) [Duggan : column 6, line 23 through column 7, line 2].

Art Unit: 2755

As per **claim 14**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach transferring files over networks (locating information from a network and extracting information directly into presentations) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, fourth paragraph of text ].

As per **claim 15**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach a browsing component (browser) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, fifth paragraph of full text].

As per **claim 17**:

Duggan et al disclose controlling operations of a computer system with a operating system coupled to a software component architecture layer (object software 24) [column 5, line 25 through column column 6, line 4].

However, Duggan et al do not explicitly teach a network component layer for creating network navigation components configured and providing a network service.

Art Unit: 2755

Norr discloses network component layer for creating a plurality of components and invoking a component to provide network service (suite of OpenDoc components with networking and communications capabilities including Internet browsing tools) [first page of enclosed copy of article].

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Duggan et al to include the retrieval functions as taught by Norr to enable users to access information from various locations across a network.

As per claim 18:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach extending navigation components (linking from one resource to another) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, fourth through sixth paragraphs of full text].

As per claim 19:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach browsing [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, fifth paragraph of full text].

Art Unit: 2755

As per claim 20:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach a platform for developing components for operation on a variety of hardware and software computer systems (suite of OpenDoc components with networking capabilities, including a set of Internet browsing tools) [Norr : first page of enclosed copy of article, third paragraph of full text].

Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Duggan (US 5 584 035) in view of Norr, Henry, "Cyberdog could be a breakthrough if it's kept on a lease", MacWeek, Vol. 8, Number 45, p. 50, 14 November 1994 as applied to claims 4 and 13 above, and further in view of Harkey et al, "Object component suites: the whole is greater than the parts", Datamation, 15 February 1995, Vol. 41, Number 3, page 44 .

Harkey et al teach a third class which can construct an network navigation object representing additional behaviors (customizing behaviors) provided to computer components [Section *Components and Frameworks*, second and third pages of enclosed

Art Unit: 2755

copy of article and Section *Client/Server Component Suites*, fourth page of enclosed copy of article, second paragraph].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to modify the system as taught by Duggan et al and Norr with extension capabilities to provide the capabilities of user customization of applications.

As per **claim 16**:

Duggan et al in combination with Norr teach displaying text [Duggan : Figures 28 and 29]. However, Duggan et al in combination with Norr do not teach displaying movies.

Harkey et al explicitly teach components which can handle movies [page 3 of enclosed article, section Parts: Components, Opendoc Style, second paragraph]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time that the invention was made to modify Duggan et al and Norr to extend the functionality of the system to include data formatted for movie viewing.

Art Unit: 2755

*Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed 12-15-97 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Duggan does not disclose a “software component architecture”. In response, a software component architecture, as defined by Applicants’ specification (page 8, lines 8-15) “... provides a modular document-based computing arrangement using such tools as viewing editors”. Duggan et al teach a container application which serves as a framework for presenting the users with a number of individual components which may consist of different data types and can be viewed and which can be linked together within a document [col. 5, lines 44-65] . As such, Duggan et al broadly meets the claimed limitation.

Applicant argues that the Norr reference is not considered to be prior art.

In response, as addressed in the previous action (paper item 10, mailed 7/25/97), if Applicant intends to swear behind the Norr reference, Applicant must provide an affidavit for consideration (see M.P.E.P. 715.01, 715.01(c), 715.07, 716.10).

Art Unit: 2755

Applicants argue that Norr "fails to reveal any suggestion of a network component layer as claimed". Applicants further argue that while "Norr merely makes a statement that product ... include a suite of OpenDoc components with networking and communications capabilities, it never states how these capabilities will be provided."

In response, Duggan et al in combination with Norr suggests that such a combination can be made as a extension of the Internet-based data presentation and linking scheme and can be provided as software components [page 1 of enclosed copy of article, fifth and seventh paragraphs of page].

### *Conclusion*

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory



Art Unit: 2755

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patricia Caldwell whose telephone number is (703) 305-3805.

**Any response to this final action should be mailed to:**

**Box AF**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

(703) 305-9051, (for formal communications; please mark "EXPEDITED  
PROCEDURE")

Serial Number: 08/435377

Page 17

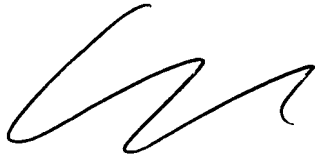
Art Unit: 2755

**Or:**

(703) 305-9051/52 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2021 Crystal  
Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).



ALVIN E. OBERLEY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 2755